The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,606.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupe Fesiyp-Two·

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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——— including postage .... „ 36 0
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Not Two lines and under ..... Re. 0 4
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TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 5 „ „
Third and succeeding 3 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—April 12th, at Poona, the wife of Major Hume Henderson, Staff Corps, of a daughter.
WILSON—April 13th, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of the Rev. James Wilson, Missionary, C. M. S., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GRIMLEY—April 4th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of W. H. Grimley, Esq., C. S., of a son.
WEED—April 4th, at Chunar the wife of Major George Weed, Commanding the Garrison, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DUMAINE—April 4th, at Burisee, Mary Violette, the beloved wife of Mr. Claude J. Dumaine, aged 22 years and 13 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ARBUTHNOT—April 7th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain G. A. Arbuthnot, Brigade Major, of a son
ALLAN—April 8th, at Madras, the wife of T. H. Allan, Esq., of a son.
ARBUTHNOT—April 1st, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major W. W. Arbuthnot, 18th Hussars, of a son.
ELLIOT—April 6th, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Major C. Scott Elliot, of a daughter.
SAGE—April 2nd, at Cossaiswarum, the wife of G. S. Sage, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—April 8th, at Agra, the wife of Captain W. E. R. Roberts, staff corps, of a daughter, still-born.
LANE—April 10th, at Agra, the wife of Captain C. S. Lane, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat.....	8th	22nd	„ Bushire.....	23rd	6th
„ Bunder Abbas...	11th	25th	„ Lingah.....	26th	9th
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ Bunder Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire.....	15th	28th	„ Muscat	30th	13th
Arrive Bussorah	18th	31st.	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched as above on 17th April.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer from Bombay, Scinde, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 425 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the M. Hourmil Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with mails, Passengers, and cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	3	16	„ Bimlipatam.....	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	5	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada.....	7	20
„ Calicut	5	19	„ Madras.....	9	23
„ Cochin	6	20	„ Negapatam.....	10	24
„ Tuticorin	7	21	„ Point de Galle.....	12	26
„ Colombo	8	22	„ Colombo	13	27
„ Galle	9	23	„ Tuticorin.....	15	29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin.....	17	31
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	18	32
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	19	33
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	20	34
„ Bimlipatam	17	31	„ Carwar.....	21	35
Arrive Calcutta	19	2	Arrive Bombay	23	4

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 824 tons, 150 H. P., Commander S. Turner, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st May.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Gorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 4	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

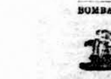
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay .....Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin.....Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry. „	Sunday.	Beypore ..... „	Sunday.
Vingorla..... „	Monday.	Calicut ..... „	Sunday.
Goa..... „	Monday.	Tellicherry... „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore ... „	Monday.
Compta ..... „	Tuesday.	Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta ..... „	Wednesday.
Cannanore... „	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ... „	Wednesday.	Goa ..... „	Wednesday.
Calicut ..... „	Wednesday.	Vingorla ..... „	Thursday.
Beypore ..... „	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry.. „	Thursday.
Cochin ....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,295 tons register, A.1 14 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander. Has fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 15th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "LLOYDS," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, at the expense and risk of those concerned. WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CESTRIAN," Captain McGarry, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Castrian*.

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "EVELYN," from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Boag will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.
Agents ship *Evelyn*.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION).—(DISTRIBUTION OF SECOND CALL).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all DEBTS due by them to the Company) will be made payable on and after THURSDAY the 11th April at the Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3.

Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,
For self and other Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th April 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..... ..£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 20th instant.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The S. S. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about the 10th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrialian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 56 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2 „	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
2 „	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 „	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1 „	Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1 „	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 „	Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
(one)	Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
(two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—NOTICE.—On and after the 15th instant, PACKAGES of ICE will be conveyed by Passenger Trains at half the present Parcels Rates.

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 12th April, 1867.

JOHN BRETHERTON, Member Royal College, Veterinary Surgeon, London, informs the PUBLIC, that he has removed to Stables in the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road. There are several airy and roomy loose boxes.

N. B.—Livery and Commission Stables, Horses examined as to soundness and shod on most approved principles.

GAS SUPPLY.—NARAYEN JANARDHUN, Esq., 2p, Ballajee Shamsett Street, has been appointed CANVASSER to this Company, and he is authorized to receive orders on their behalf.

THO. PEOUD,
Agent Bombay Gas Company (Limited).

1st April 1867.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Holders of Allotment Letters and Receipts, and for shares in this Corporation are requested to lodge the same at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, for Examination and Registration.

NARAYEN CRISTNA, LAUD.
GOVIND BALCRISTNA.
Liquidators.

10th April, 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every description of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at our Office on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of increasing the capital, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

PERFUMES.—FRESH SUPPLIES of Bayley's Eau. Bouquet (King George IV. favourite) Piesse and Lubin's Tally Ho, Newmarket, Jockey Club, Vertina, Frangipanni, Trump Card, &c &c, Smyth and Nephew's Magnolia, Mugnet, Musc, Violet, Geranium, &c. &c, on sale by THEACHER & Co (LIMITED), Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE Practice of allowing HAMALS, and other MENIALS in charge of Offices during the absence of Members of the Firm, to sign Receipts for Telegrams in the NATIVE CHARACTER, being found to render very difficult, in fact almost impossible, any immediate check on the correct delivery of Telegrams so signed, owing to the similarity of the Native Character, and Names, it is particularly requested that Merchants, and others, in the habit of receiving Messages, will make arrangements for the Receipts being signed with the recognised signature of the Firm, or some other authorized signature, or Stamp, which should be entered in a Book about to be circulated for that purpose.

W. N. BROOKE,
Supt., Govt. Telegraph, Bombay Department.

Bombay, 15th April, 1867.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOL & Co., in returning their best thanks to the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-stations for the liberal support they have received since they commenced business, beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have just received (Overland) a large addition to their stock, and now have the largest and greatest variety of Boots and Shoes ever exposed for sale in Bombay—a few of which are enumerated:—

LADIES' BOOTS:

The Alexandria in Kid, Military Heels,
„ Princess Helena do
„ Croquet do and Morocco do
„ Sensation in Bronze do
„ Ali Plain do do
„ Kid with fancy Toes do
„ Black Cashmere with and without Heels.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Wellington Boot in Patent and Calf-skin.
„ Napoleon do Enamelled and Brown Hide.
„ French Glove Kid Boot
„ English do do } Dress.
„ Kid with Patent Golash. do
„ Emperor's all Patent.
„ Palmerston Kid and Patent.
„ Drab Top Patent and Enamelled Golash
Elastic and to Button.
„ Kid Top Enamelled Golash, Imitation Balmorals.
Do do plain.
„ Enamelled Balmorals,
„ Prince Alfred Boot in Kid.
„ University do do
„ Croquet do Morocco.
„ High Levant do do } Walking
„ Garibaldi do do
„ University do do
„ Chelsea do do
„ Balmorals do do
„ Croquet do in Calf-skin.
„ Kid with Calf-skin Golash.
„ Chelsea all do
„ Balmorals in do
„ Tiff-skin Shooting Boots to Lace and Hook
„ Brown (Elastic) Boots.
„ Buck-skin do do
„ Canvas do do
Shoes in Patent, Enamelled, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Buck-skins and Canvas.
Canvas Racket Shoes to Lace and Elastic.
Patent Tie Shoes, and Slippers in variety.

GENTLEMEN'S GAITERS.

Children's Boots and Shoes in various sizes.

G. N. & Co. receive supplies of the above description of goods every month.

G. N. & Co. call special attention to their Manufactory Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European foreman. Gentlemen favouring us with their orders will have our best and immediate attention

Terms—Cash.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day appointed Mr. Frank Orr, of the firm of Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall, No. 1, East Street, Poona, our Agent, and to sign per procuration for our Firm from this date.

G. NICOLL, & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April, 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the eighth day of April current, at the rate of two Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the Bombay Shareholders of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, beg to call a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Corporation on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Bank's premises, that the Committee may account for their proceedings to the Shareholders and ascertain their opinion as to the proposed resuscitation of the Commercial Bank.

T. F. PUNNETT, Honorary Secretary.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.	Rs.	1 8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin ...		2 0
Rose Pekoe		1 12
Orange Pekoe		2 0
Young Green		2 0
Flowery Pekoe		2 0
Congou		1 4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

MR. ARTHUR PICARD is authorized to Sign our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

JULES, SIEGFRIED, & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1867.

ROSSELET & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1833.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER and MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ships Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following Business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1866 and the Directors' Report.

To elect Two Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation.

To consider the position and prospects of the Company.

By order of the Board,
SORABJI SHAPURJI, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th April 1867.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 9th to 20th instant inclusive.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Naphlian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish File and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE has been given that the following Resolution may be proposed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on TUESDAY, the 16th instant. That if it appears desirable to the Liquidators of this Company to enter into any Compromise with the Asiatic Banking Corporation, it is the opinion of this Meeting that such compromise should be limited to the Deposit Accounts of the Company with the Bank and should not include or have any reference to other assets of the Company which cannot be correctly valued at present or to the liabilities of the Company which are now undetermined, and that such compromise should not be made if it is based on a smaller return to the Company than fifty per cent. of the amount at Credit of the Company in the books of the Bank fifty per cent. or eight annas per Rupee being the rate at which it is understood that the Asiatic Banking Corporation is compromising with other Creditors.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators.
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 16th day of April at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. That the Liquidators of this Company be, and they are hereby authorized to accept a proposal of compromise made by the Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, on the following terms, viz.:—

The account of the Company with the Bank to be taken as at the date of suspension of the Bank, viz., Rs. 89,52,487-9-3. The Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation shall be at liberty to make over to the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company 1,000 Shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company, and shall pay Rs. 1,750 per Share or in that proportion, to all the remaining Shareholders.

The said sum of Rs. 1,750 to be paid in full within six months in priority to all other Creditors of the Bank excepting to such Creditors as are willing to accept a compromise of 8 Annas in the Rupee, who will rank "pari passu" with the Company, and all the Assets of the Bank shall be charged with such preference payment accordingly.

Upon the Shares being handed over to the Company by the Bank, all liability of the Bank or its Nominees shall absolutely cease and determine.

2. That the Liquidators be authorized to carry out the above Compromise either intact or with such modification as to them may seem proper.

3. That all powers to Compromise referred to in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India be hereby conferred on the Liquidators.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

WITH reference to the above NOTICE SHAREHOLDERS in the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) are hereby informed that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised for TUESDAY the 9th April will not be held.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
Price, Rs. 1-8, by Post Rs. 1-12.

Contents.

Introduction.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Agronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do do. arranged according to dates
The English Calendar; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
The Indian Calendar; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
The Native Festivals, Fasts and Observances—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

REFERENCE TABLES.

Money
Table for reducing Annas and Pies to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins
Equivalent values of ¼, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
The Stamp Act
Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA.
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
„ „ Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from 1793 to 1867
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from 1767 to 1867
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867

THE POST OFFICE.

Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
„ „ „ „ delivery
Despatch of Sea Mails
Malabar Coast Mail
Indian Inland Letter Post
„ „ Book and Newspaper Post
„ „ Soldiers' Letters
„ „ Letters
„ „ Book Post
„ „ Bangly
Table of Postal Influences with the Bangby postage
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies
„ „ „ to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark
Sheriffs of Bombay from 1800 to 1866
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
„ Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.
N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, if PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount neces-ary be furnished.
To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the first Dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants, Orders for:—

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which OVERDUE CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:

To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts.

2. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the said meeting, as required by the Articles of Association.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1867.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE UNIT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Enquiry continues for Royal and Presidency Bank shares at Rs. 65 and Rs. 67 respectively: in other descriptions nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p. ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	75 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	125	.....	Bombay Prm. Bank	97 per sh.
2,400,000	500	300	Rs6 p.c.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Mercantile Banking Company ...	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share.
400,000	200	200	2	Chartered Bank of India, London & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	31 ex-div.
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
2,000,000	200	50	2	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
1,000,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular ...	
				London & China do.	14 p share.
2,100,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bankers ...	80 p c. p.u.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	132 per sh.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct pm. ex-di
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	45 per share
.....	200	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	55 per share. [ul

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	32 per sh.
1,000,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	30 p. share.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	204.
Do.	30 days' sight...	202.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	203.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand ...	210 nominal.
China House Bills ...	30 days sight ...	213.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Stock	Rs. Transfer Loans	... ...	Rs. 88½
" "	" Loan 1832-33	... ...	" 92
" "	Co.'s " 1838-56	... ...	" 85½
" "	" 1854-55	... ...	"
" "	" 1854-55	... ...	"
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	... 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan		1864-65	... 112
Five and a half per cent.		... ...	... 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	...	...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	...	" 210
Gardes ...	...	...	" 205
Mexican Dollars	...	...	" 220
German Crowns	...	...	" 210
Five-France Pieces	...	...	" 205
Bar Silver ...	...	...	" 1-8-8-0
Gold Leaf ...	...	...	" 16-12
Bar Gold 19 oz. English	...	...	" 16-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	240 to 245
Dholleras	130 to 130
Bhowuggur	
Oomrawuttee	170
Akote	
Compta	190 to 200
Virgoria	185 to 190
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	220 to 230
Akote	
Kanadeish	215 to 220
Barsee	
Dholleras	225 to 235
Bhowuggur	
Hingunghaut	240 to 245
Broach	225 to 235
Veeravul	210
Virgoria	235 to 245
Compta	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 260

Ready Sales..... 600 Candies.

For Future Delivery...2,000 to 2,500 Candies.

Good demand but market dull.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th April, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 13th April 1867 :—

LIABILITIES.	6th April.	13th April.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance.....	" 60,66,047	" 61,26,532
Deposits at Head Office ...	" 128,12,766	" 122,41,295
Do. at Branches	" 25,83,568	" 23,63,842
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 1,25,741	" 1,24,934
Sundries	" 6,40,480	" 10,37,363
	Rs. 326,78,602	Rs. 323,43,967

ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 28,62,924	Rs. 28,57,423
Credit Accounts at Do ...	" 78,96,017	" 75,01,557
Bills Discounted at Do ...	" 90,90,698	" 94,87,000
Dead Stock	" 10,59,219	" 10,59,919
Stamps	" 12,088	" 11,782
Balances with Agents	" 5,96,968	" 5,14,386
Sundries	" 6,82,778	" 12,38,843
Govt. Reserve Cash.....	" 20,66,947	" 21,26,532
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 59,23,333	" 48,51,426
Do. Branches.....	" 28,75,529	" 25,94,899
	Rs. 232,86,700	Rs. 323,43,967

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Whitehill, Colonel 23rd Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Dwarka.

Ashe, Captain 8th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.

Holberton, Captain Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Thomson, Surgeon C., Bhopal Political Agency, on sick certificate, from Lahore.

McCallum, Quarter Master R., 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Ahmedabad.

Russell, Brigadier-General E. L., Commanding Bombay Garrison, on duty, from Maligaum.

Way, Lieutenant Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Jones, Lieutenant Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Jacob, Lieutenant Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Chetham, Captain S., Commissary of Ordnance, on leave, from Poona.

Turton, Assistant Surgeon F. A., Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Allahabad.

Green, Lieutenant Colonel E. A., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Bhooj.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.

Comyn, Lieutenant 4th Rifles N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

Sandwith, Lieutenant Colonel, on sick leave, to England.

Hewitt, Lieutenant Colonel W. S., Assistant Adjutant General M. D. A., on leave, to Mhow.

Watts, Captain, Staff, on medical certificate, to England.

Mutter, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

Becher, Major 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Henderson, Captain J. R., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Jacob, Lieutenant Staff Corps, on duty, to Kaira.

Crichtan, Lieutenant Colonel C. B., Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces, to Hoshungabad.

Rickette, Major R. R., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Bainbridge, Captain H. C., 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Healy, Lieutenant 95th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Monday, 15th April.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Tower, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant G. Nelson, Royal Artillery; and Assistant Surgeon A. F. Turton, Royal Artillery, have obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate subject to confirmation. These officers are not available for duty with troops.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 13th April, 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant G. C. Cockburn, 49th Foot, from date of embarkation till exchange into another Corps is effected, to England.

Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Green, Staff Corps, from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Captain (Bt. Major) B. L. Forster, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 9th February to 1st April, in extension, on private affairs.

Surgeon A. Maclean, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from date of departure to 30 days, to Bombay on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major W. Peach, 22nd N. I., from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Ensign J. Macleod, 4th Foot, from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

ORDERS, &c. CONFIRMED.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 13th March.—By the Officer Commanding 26th Foot, appointing Lieutenant Walferston to perform the duties of Adjutant from the 1st of April and during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Brunker ordered to appear before the High Court of Judicature.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVALS.

15 H. M.'s Commandel (s) ...Carew .....Bankote.
H. M.'s Goolamr (s)..... ....Bankote.

APRIL. DEPARTURES.

15 Carnwar (s) .....Remolston ...China, &c.
Mary Queen .....Pannie.....Liverpool.
Lancashire .....Burnett .....Liverpool.
Komania .....Crmichahank ..Liverpool.
Northumberland .....Sacoda .....Rangoon.
Punjaub (s) .....Patterson ....Malabar Coast & Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
S. S. Nede, G. A. Hanscom, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship William Ritson, J. Brough, bound to Liverpool.
Ship Prince Empire, J. Clark, bound to Liverpool.
Ship Consensor, C. Sachet, bound to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Rupert, for Liverpool.
Ship Agatha Poe, for London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "DELHI," (1808 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain MATHEWS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY the 20th April at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 17th instant through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

C. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 15th April, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 17th.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

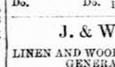
It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Thursday, 18th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely on Saturday morning.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government) to sail about 30th inst.



THE favourite Passenger Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, A. S. MORRISON, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April 1867. Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox.*

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, facing the sea. It has a large Drawing Room, oil-painted with three Bed Rooms. It could also be let furnished if required, for rent and other particulars apply to
H, Forbes Street. P BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and of the BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Hon'ble SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, has appointed WEDNESDAY the 24th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, to settle the List of Contributories of the above named Company, Copies of all Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and other grounds of objection, if any, of the Contributories should be left at the Office of the undersigned on or before 5 P. M. of SATURDAY the 20th day of April instant.—Dated this 15th day of April 1867. DALLAS & Co.,
Attornies for the Official Liquidators.

BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWNJEE, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS.—Messrs. BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, in presenting their Price List for general supplies, &c., beg to inform their Patrons and intending Customers, that they guarantee the entire of their extensive Stock to be of first quality, selected with care from the principal Home and Continental Dealers. On all orders for Wines and Spirits to the extent of 10 Dozen and upwards, discount at the rate of 5 per cent will be allowed.

No. 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

Description.		Rs. A.
SHERRY,	Amontillado ...	30 0
	Pale Dry ...	28 0
	Yellow Seal ...	26 0
	Red Seal ...	24 0
	Green Seal ...	18 0
PORT,	Graham's ...	28 0
	Maxwell's ...	26 0
	Crown ...	24 0
	Bombay Bottled ...	18 0
CLARET,	Marceaux ...	28 0
	Leoville ...	24 0
	La Rose ...	20 0
	Medoc ...	15 0
CHAMPAGNE	Mumm's Qts. ...	38 0
	Do. Pts. ...	24 0
	Different Sorts ...	30 0
GINGER WINE	Crabbie's ...	18 0
	Curacoa ...	36 0
	Maraschino ...	36 0
	Noyeau ...	36 0
	Sherry Brandy ...	24 0
	Do. Cordial ...	13 0
BRANDY	Pinet Castillon ...	28 0
	Martell's ...	28 0
	Hennessy's ...	28 0
	Queen Morton's ...	24 0
	Common Assorted ...	12 15
	Fine Old Jamaica Rum ...	20 0
	Gin, Large Flask ...	30 0
	Do. Small Do. ...	20 0
OLD TOM	Booth's ...	20 0
	Swaine Bourde's ...	18 0
	Whiskey, Scotch ...	22 0
BEER	Tennent's Qts. ...	6 0
	Do. Pts. ...	4 0
	Allsopp's Qts. ...	5 8
	Do. Pts. ...	3 8
PORTER	Tennent's Qts. ...	6 0
	Do. Pts. ...	4 0

TEAS—BLACK.

Finest Souchong 3 parcels in 1 lb...	1	8
Souchong 1 lb. Tin...	2	0
Rose Pekoe ...	1	12
Orange Pekoe ...	1	8
Hyson Green ...	2	0
Flowery Pekoe...	2	0
Congou ...	1	4
CHINA PRESERVES per Jar ...	3	0
CIGAR and CHEROOTS No. 2 Manilla per 1,000...	40	0
Do. Do. per bundle...	0	8

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c. &c.

GENERAL FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

CARPETS.

Rich Velvet Pile Carpets in Persian, Turkish and English styles with or without borders.

TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS with borders to match, made up to any size.

KIDDERMINSTER AND DRUGGET CARPETS.

NEW PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETS made up with border to match 3½ yards by 4½ yards and 4½ yards by 5½ yards.

CRUMB CLOTHS.

Linen Damask Crumb Cloths 2 yards wide.

The above can be had either by the yard or made up 3½ yards by 6 yards.

SOFA RUGS.
MOHAIR CARRIAGE RUGS.

MATTING.

New English Coir Mats of different sizes.

Coir Matting, English-made, best quality, by the yard.

Carpet Whisks and Bannister Brooms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Single Iron Bedsteads with Gilt Posts.

Double and extra large Iron Bedsteads.

Mattrasses, Bolsters and Pillows, stuffed with Horse Hair, thoroughly cleaned.

BLANKETS.

Fine and extra Superfine Whitney Blankets in all sizes, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per pair.

Cot and Crib Blankets of best quality.

Scarlet Blankets and Mohair Bed Rugs, 9-4 Blanketing by the yard.

SHEETING.

Fine Cotton Sheeting.

Fine Irish Linen sheeting in all the different widths and of best quality.

PILLOW LINEN.

PILLOW LINEN QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES, in Dimity, Terry, and Marcella, Toilet Covers and Antimacassars.

FURNITURE CHINTZ.

The best French and English Furniture Chintzes in every style of pattern by the piece or half piece.

DAMASKS.

Single and Double width Worsted Damasks.

Single and Double width Union Damasks.

Black, White and Coloured Worsted Moreens.

New Woollen Reps for Curtains.

Fine Figured Grenadine Curtains.

Leisse Muslin Window Curtains.

New Figured Leno Curtains of different lengths.

8/4 Figured Grenadine for Curtains by the yard.

Best Holdfasts in all Colors.

Gilt Cornice Poles complete with Ornamental Ends, Rings, Brackets and Hooks.

TABLE LINEN.

Single and Double Damask Cloths in every Size.

¾, 4 and 5 Table Napkins to match, extra large Damask Table Cloths for Messes with all the requisites.

SLIP DAMASKS AND D'OYLEY'S.
TABLES COVERS.

New Patterns in Patent Velvet Pile Covers, Silk Embroidered Covers, Best Printed Covers, all colors 2 yards by 2½ yards.

8/4 Printed Table Cloth by the yard.

PATENT AMERICAN CLOTH.

FLANNELS.

We solicit special attention to our very large Stock of White and Colored Flannels and which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices. Our Flannels are the cheapest in India and are warranted of the best quality.

Imitation Welsh Flannels 12 as. to Rs. 1-12.

Saxony Flannels Rs 1 to 2/4.

Lancashire Flannels 14 to 2.

Real Welsh Flannel Rs. 2/4.

India Gauze Flannels 1/12 to Rs. 2/8

Silk and Wool Flannels 2-8 to 3/8.

6/4 Saxony Flannel in colors for Infants squares, very fine and Soft.

7/8 Fancy Flannels in all colors for Shirts, Rich Printed Cashmere Flannels for Dressing Gowns.

TOWELS.

The Royal Turkish Bath Towels in Brown Linen.

The Royal Turkish Toilet Towel in White Cotton.

Honey Comb Diamond and Baden Baden.

The Medical Towel recommended by the Faculty.

HUCKABUCKS.

Fine and Rough Linen Huckabucks by the yard.

LINEN AND COTTON BED TICKING.

Treble Twist Mosquito Nets 108 inches wide.

LONG CLOTHS.

Long Cloths of superior makes bleached expressly for Tropical Climates.

5/4 7/8 4/4 and 5/4 Fine Linen Drapers.

Rough and Glazed Hollands and Buff Lawns.

Irish Lawns—Irish Frontings and Irish Linen Shirtings.

PORTMANTEAUX.

Solid Hide and Leather Portmanteaux with Patent Locks.

Ladies Portmanteaux specially fitted.

Ladies New Hat and Bonnet Boxes.

Square Mounted Leather Bags.

A Novelty in Gentlemen's Hat Cases.

TOURISTS' LEATHER BAGS.

Courier American and French Bags in Morocco and Russia leather.

Travelling Rugs with Straps Rs. 8 to Rs. 25.

J. AND W. WATSON and Co.
No. 1, Hummum Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

IT is intended to open the Advertising at Railway Stations on the 1st of May, and Advertisers are requested to forward their placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* before the 27th instant.

Bombay Gazette Press, 15th April 1867.

ICE CHESTS AND REFRIGERATORS, see our Illustrated Catalogue. Free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

GAZOGENES OR DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS. See our Illustrated Catalogue. Free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

ICE MAKING MACHINES. See our Illustrated Catalogues. Free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S BOXES OF TOOLS. See our Catalogues. SOUNDY & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE. See our Illustrated Catalogue of the largest Stock of Electro and Silver Plate in Bombay, comprising every requisite for the Table, also many Articles suitable for Birthday or Wedding presents. SOUNDY & Co.

SECURE IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY of the best description. See our Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post to any part of India. SOUNDY & Co.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

TO LET, the Commodious OFFICES now occupied by Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., 22, Rampart Row. Apply to ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

ALL Persons having Claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late D. COSTELLOE, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned, within 30 days from this date, after which, no claim will be entertained. HENRY BEVILLE, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Kurrachee, 8th April 1867.

CAPTAINS AND AGENTS who are desirous of clearing their Ships quickly so as to secure the present favourable Freights now offering, are advised to apply to the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) for Barges.

The Company undertakes the landing of all Cargoes, holding the Master Freight or other charges, and recovering its own Landing Fees on delivery of the Goods.

Rice and Sugar Cargoes landed and held to order at Rs. 1-8 per ton.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

David Sassoon's Buildings, opposite the Mint.

THE BROACH BANK AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED), AND THE BROACH INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GENERAL MEETINGS of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above concerns were convened several times for considering the advisability of either winding up the concerns voluntarily, or carrying on the business, and for reducing the expenditure, but no final resolution being passed, the Shareholders are undergoing the several expenses including the Salary of the Acting Manager, &c. Being no balance in hand, and no one to give direction, some proceedings to be carried in Civil Court and other important matters cannot be attended to, the losses thus incurred, through the carelessness of the Shareholders, will have to be suffered by them. Taking this notice into consideration, the Shareholders will please make proper arrangements; and the undersigned again requests to be relieved from his duty immediately. It is also notified that a certain sum will be required to be paid on account of the License Tax. MANECK RUSICDAS,
Broach, 13th April 1867. Acting Manager.

WILLIAMSON & Co., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION, HOUSE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTRY AGENTS.—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Port and Sherry Wines—Almond Soap—Scents—Hair Brushes—Castor and Cod Liver Oil—Capsules—a Four Wheeled Dog Cart, with fast trotting Horse and Harness complete—a Double Seated Phaeton—New and Second-hand Furniture, &c., &c.

TO BE LET, several Houses at Mazagon, Nobit Lane, Tardeo—Grant Road—and near the Railway Station at Dadur—also Apartments, Rooms, and Godowns in the Fort.

GOOD SERVANTS of all description can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Arrangements have been made for HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOOING, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. at the above Establishment. For particulars apply to
WILLIAMSON & Co.,
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH, ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE

OF

MUSIC, MAGICAL ILLUSION, BALLET, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT AND PANTOMINE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Rs. 5; Stalls Rs. 3; Gallery Rs 2.

Tickets and Places may be secured at Messrs, SOUNDY & Co. Rampart Row and at the Theatre on the evening of Performance.

Doors open at 8—Performance to commence at 9.

TO BE LET, a Three STORIED HOUSE in Church Gate Street, with a GODOWN on the Ground Floor. It has two separate Godrooms and the Top Floor is partly facing the sea; for rent and other particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—With reference to the Advertisements appearing in the Bombay Newspapers on 13th instant, calling an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for SATURDAY, the 20th instant., NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of that day being one of the Easter Holidays the said Meeting will not be held.

JOHN SMITH, Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April 1867, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution in the words or to the effect following, viz :—That the Liquidator of the said Association be, and he is hereby authorised to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory, or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the Winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidator to take any security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th April, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA will be closed from the 16th of April instant, until after the General Meeting of the Shareholders of which Notice is given above. JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII., of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, Hindoo Inhabitants, trading in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of SOONDERJEE NANJEE AND COMPANY, in Calcutta under the name and style and firm of NANJEE JASCURN and in Mangalore under the name, style, and firm of SOONDERJEE NANJEE.

Pursuant to an order made on the 13th day of April instant by the Honourable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the CREDITORS upon this ESTATE are required to send in their Claims to THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esquire, at his Office in Rampart Row, before the 15th day of May next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of the Assets of the said Estate.—Dated this 15th day of April 1867.

KIER, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attornies to the Trustees of the Estate of Soondurjee Nanjee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the Estate of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE, RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, MURCHERJEE EDULJEE, BUNNAJEE HORMUSJEE and NOWROJEE COWASJEE of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants who lately traded in Bombay under the name and style of F. B. CAMA and COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order made on the 13th day of April instant by the Hon'ble SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD the creditors upon this Estate are required to send in their claims to Thomas Fisher Punnett, Esq., at his Office in Rampart Row, before the first day of May next. In default whereof they will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of the assets of the said Estate.—Dated this 15th day of April 1867.

KIER, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attornies to the Trustees.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

THE *Times of India* is good enough to pay us twice in one article the high compliment of saying that we are "distinguished for the success "with which" we "ever handle statistics." We are grateful for this tribute to our good intentions, for we can boast of nothing more than an earnest desire to study, for our own benefit and that of our readers, the science of which the *Times of India* is a consummate master. Our contemporary is remarkable for many great qualities—for the classical vigour and purity of his style, for the exquisite delicacy of his taste, and for the keenness of that sense of humour which gives a charm of its own to everything that he writes; but it is above all in the dexterity of his manipulation of figures that he stands unapproached and unapproachable. Analyzing the causes of this pre-eminence we are inclined to ascribe it to the possession by the *Times of India* of that natural gift of splendid audacity which has ever been the distinguishing mark of men of genius, in all professions, from Napoleon the Great to Jonathan Wild. A notable instance occurs to us at the moment of the fearlessness which our contemporary habitually displays in dealing with important statistical questions. Some time ago, there was an amusing discussion between the two papers with regard to the financial relations between England and India; and towards the close of this discussion the *Times of India*, making one last effort to prop a failing cause, boldly said :—" Of the total £60,000,000 " of debt contracted in India, we find that Bom- " bay retains no more than £6,250,000, and if " we estimate the whole amount now held in " India at £25,000,000, we believe the esti- " mate will be extreme. The *remaining* " £45,000,000 *have been transferred to England*; " and of course constitute as real an export, as " the cotton or rice shipments of the country. " The transfer has, we believe, been effected " very largely by the instrumentality of the " Exchange Banks, and payment for the transfer- " red stock made no doubt very largely in bullion. " However that may be, it is clearly necessary to " add the full amount of the transfer to the " export side of the Returns, or to deduct it " from the import side. That an adjustment of " this magnitude should have escaped observa " tion hitherto, furnishes, we say, a striking " proof of the difficulty of the enquiry." An assertion thus boldly and confidently uttered at once finds general acceptance; for very few persons think of disputing the correctness of a statement made with so much circumstance. As a matter of fact, however, the amount of Indian debt held in England is from £12,500,000 to £12,750,000 instead of £45,000,000, and even of this amount only a certain proportion can have been transferred to England during the series of years under review in the discussion referred to. Other men who tried to appropriate £40,000,000 or so that did not belong to them would be sure to make a mess of it; and it is the perfectly unembarrassed and successful way in which our contemporary does this sort of thing that commands our sincere admiration. So much by way of exchange for the personal compliment which he has condescended to bestow upon us.

After compliments, our contemporary proceeds to business, and re-opens the controversy begun by him a week or two ago as to the amount of the deficiency on bankrupts' estates in Bombay. We pointed out the other day that the losses of joint-stock companies alone amount to about £21,000,000—we made no estimate of the deficiency on "many estates" like that which the *Times of India* singled out for comment yesterday. But our contemporary says :—" The present position of Bombay may " be fairly illustrated by that of ten or a dozen " men, who, with £1,000 between them, sit down " at a gaming table for six months' play, " increasing their stakes day by day and pay- " ing each other in I. O. U. paper to be " redeemed at the close of the sitting. They " get up at last, seven of them defaulters and " three of them winners, to the extent of " £100,000, and with an hotel bill of £1,500 " to pay for expenses. The *whole* are plainly " bankrupts; but it is an abuse of language to " affirm that the seven have lost £100,000 by " the game, for the simple reason that they " never had it to pay. So with Bombay. It is " an abuse of language to talk of £21,000,000 of " *capital* having been lost in the joint stockeries " of the place, in the last two years. The " amount of the losses Bombay itself has sus- " tained could only be ascertained by comparing " its possessions in 1863 or 1864 with its pos- " sessions in 1867." We never attempted to estimate what had been the actual loss to Bombay itself from the bankruptcies of the last two years. It is obvious that in all bankruptcies the capital said to have been *lost* only changes hands, and in most cases a large proportion of it remains in the place where the bankruptcies have occurred. It is the shock given to credit by these disasters that is so damaging to the community at large; and nowhere has this shock ever been felt more severely than during the last two years in Bombay, because nowhere were the disasters ever more numerous or more appalling in their magnitude. Our contemporary is, however, mistaken in supposing that the amount of capital really staked in Bombay was very small. It is quite true that the Companies invested largely in one another's scrip, and that one sum of money was thus often made to do duty over and over again as capital under different names. But, if this sum were more than a fraction of the immense amount of actual money staked in our games of speculation here, it is obvious that nine persons out of every ten one meets in Bombay would not now be lamenting the loss of all that they possessed. The *Times of India* writes as if Bombay speculators had been playing all through the game with a fund that remained unaltered in value. But every month and week brought new wealth to be thrown into the vortex; and from far and near, from countries beyond the seas and from districts in the interior of India where the ryots and traders had been accustomed for centuries to hoard their silver in the ground, the attractions of a high rate of interest on deposits, and of large profits on speculation in shares, continued to draw lacs upon lacs of Rupees to the Presidency town. Take, as an indication of the way in which capital that had long lain useless was thus brought into circulation, the very rapid increase in the amount of the deposits at the Branches of the Bank of Bombay in 1864. Again, the *Times of India's* parallel of a game at loo does not hold good in this respect, that our contemporary speaks of the same players going on from first to last; whereas what actually occurred in Bombay was that many speculators, object even to the appointment of so eminent an Engineer as Colonel Strachey if he were constituted the sole judge on questions connected with public works. It may be said in favour of such a public works' arbiter that his knowledge and experience were greater and his views sounder than those of any other single officer, but it could not be said that he could receive no instruction from the views of other officers. And it is not in India now as it was twenty years ago when the only Engineers in the country were the Engineers of Government. Railways and industrial enterprize have attracted large numbers of both scientific and practical men to the country, and we cannot believe that any full and free enquiry into the great public work sand other schemes which are projected from day to day would not be ably elucidated by the men who are in India at present. Let Government make the attempt on the first opportunity that offers and let the enquiry be conducted in the manner we have suggested, and there need be no fear of the result proving unsatisfactory. The labour which is heedlessly cast upon the members of Government, to say nothing of the delay it causes and the uncertainty to which it gives rise, would be considerably reduced under the free system of enquiry which we have suggested, while it would relieve Government of much needless responsibility which at present belongs to the Governor in Council.

Not only therefore for the purpose of lessening the labour and responsibility of Government and the officers of public works would we desire to see the present close committee system abolished, but also in the general interests of the country it is desirable that all the available evidence which can be secured should be s

He estimates the Revenue for the forthcoming year at £69,340,000 and the expenditure at £68,000,000 leaving a surplus of £1,206,000.

It is proposed to convert £24,000,000 of the National Debt into terminable annuities, absorbing £750,000.

The reduction of the duties on Marine Insurances to three pence is also proposed.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, NOON.

The English Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to Cadiz.

The Luxembourg question looks very threatening.

There has been a panic on the Paris and London bourses caused through the apprehensions of a Continental war. A great fall in funds has taken place.

Turkey is sending reinforcements to her Greek frontiers where disturbances are expected, she has rejected the counsels of Austria, France and Russia to cede Candia to Greece.

THE JAMAICA PROSECUTIONS.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL.

The Lord Chief Justice in charging the grand jury in the case of Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand asserted that the Sovereign has no prerogative to declare martial law.

Latest advices from New York state that the Washington Senate has ratified the purchase of Russian America.

The Spanish Minister in replying to the Senate concerning the seizure of the English ship *Tornado*, declared that Spain will uphold her national rights and the decisions of her Tribunals.

The German Parliament has voted for the Constitution.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 15TH APRIL.

Arrived steamer *Rangoon* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 10th April.

The French Consul General at Shanghai has invited French merchants, &c., to express their views respecting the forthcoming revision of the treaty.

Several villages have been burned down by the rebels near Governor's Island in the Yangtzekiang.

Thengkwofars resumption of offices as Governor of the two Kiangs has been officially notified to the foreign consul.

Nothing of importance either from Japan or Hongkong.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 1ST APRIL.

Opium Market generally weak.

OPIUM—			
Malwa	dlrs.	775	per chest.
Patna new	„	660	„
Do. old	„	630	„
Benares	„	617	„
EXCHANGE—On London—			
Bank Bills, four months' sight		4s.	4d.
Private Bills		4s.	4½d.
On Bombay		Rs. 218	
On Calcutta	„	218½	

Steamer *Emeu* arrived from Bombay on 23rd March. Rice 10 cents lower since last Mail. Bengal Cotton improved one dollar per picul.

SHANGHAI, 26TH MARCH.

OPIUM—			
Malwa	tacls	590	per chest.
Patna new	„	570	„
„ old	„	490	„
EXCHANGE—			
Bank Bills		5s. 10d.	
Private Bills		5s. 10¼d.	
On India four months sight		Rs. 209.	

BOMBAY.

During the last month the Coroner of Bombay held inquests on the bodies of fourteen persons.

Mr. C. THOMPSON, Political Agent at Bhopal, [illegible] in Bombay yesterday.

[illegible]ear that Mr. Wedderburn, Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, [illegible]islative Departments, intends shortly to [illegible]t to England on six months' leave.

His EXCELLENCY the Governor and staff arrived yesterday morning per Her Majesty's steamers *Coromandel* and *Goolunar*, from Mahableshwur via. Nagotna. His Excellency landed at Apollo Bunder at 7 A. M.

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. L. RUSSELL, Commanding the Bombay Garrison, having returned from Malligaum and Dhoolia yesterday, resumes his command from Colonel Wilby of the Garrison from this date.

THE annual examination for the distribution of prizes to the Parsee girls' schools will take place to-morrow at half-past 4 P. M., in the house of Mr. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, Hornby Row.

WE are requested to state that the attendance of the gentlemen of the Special Jury will be again required at the Criminal Sessions this morning, when the case of the forgery of currency notes for a thousand rupees each will be called on for trial.

IT is stated that the local Government have strongly recommended to the Home Government the advisability of increasing the salaries of moonsiffs. The scale which has been proposed is as follows:—First class moonsiff to receive Rs. 400 a month, the second class Rs. 300, and the third class Rs. 200.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

Quick March	Strauss.
Overture	"Somernachtstraum" Suppe.
Quadrille	"Zampa" Jullien.
Selection	"Mock Doctor" Gounod.
Waltz	"Dreams of Childhood" Montgomery.
Galop	"Helter Skelter" Cassidy.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."—Our thanks are due to the proprietors of *Punch in India* for the receipt of the number of that journal for the current month. We are glad to observe a considerable improvement in the illustrations as well as in the matter of the number under acknowledgment over many of its predecessors, especially those of late date, and we trust that *Punch's* subscription list swells in proportion to his merits. The Senior Magistrate of Bombay will take as a compliment *Punch's* tribute to his dealings with the loafing community of that city. It appears that Mr. Barton indents on the public for cast-off garments for distribution among impoverished Europeans, while to such in whom loafing developes into thieving he deals out stripes in accordance with a local enactment. Mr. Barton thus, according to *Punch*:—

"With wise discretion gives the loafing crew,
Or whacks, or garments, but to each his due!
* * * *
While some give kicks, and some give ha'pence merely,
Barton gives both, and gives them both sincerely."

But were *Punch in India* less exclusively devoted to subjects of purely local interest, it would probably earn, as well as merit, a considerably increased circulation beyond the limits of the Western Presidency.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE BANK OF GUZERAT.

At the adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Guzerat (Limited) held at Surat on Saturday, the 13th instant, Mr. G. F. Robinson, one of the Directors, was called to the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting was read and the Chairman stated that the result of the ballot on the resolution "That the Bank of Guzerat (Limited) be wound up voluntarily" was as follows:—

For the Resolution	508 votes
Against it	11 „
Majority	497 votes

He therefore declared the resolution carried.

Mr. Dunlop said that as the resolution to wind up was carried and there was no doubt it would be confirmed at a subsequent meeting, it would be as well to make arrangements for the convenient liquidation of the Bank. The shareholders who voted for the winding up were not the only shareholders who wished to wind up the Bank. And although few of the shareholders who wished to carry on the Bank had voted, the latter fell far short of the former in number. It was no use consequently contemplating any thing but a liquidation. The other Directors of the Bank and himself were willing to act as liquidators without remuneration, and as such an arrangement must be highly satisfactory in a pecuniary sense of view to the shareholders they had, to all appearance, been most willing to accept the offer If the present Directors were to be the liquidators it would be a great convenience for them to have the registered office of the Bank in Bombay where they resided. Of course the Surat office would have to be kept open as long as there was any business to do, but with as little expense as possible, and the present Directors or liquidators would always be glad to receive any advice or hints from the shareholders that they might be pleased to give in carrying out the liquidation. He would therefore propose "that the registered office of the Company be moved to Bombay" and the advertisement convening the meeting stated that such a proposal might be made and the resolution was consequently in order.

Mr. Byramjee Kersasjee seconded the resolution and explained to the shareholders both in English and Guzerati the wisdom of the resolution. After some enquiries the resolution was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then declared that there was no more business to transact, but before separating, he begged to thank such shareholders as were present and had recently presented him with an address acknowledging such service as he had been able to render to the Bank for their kind expression.

After some complimentary remarks from Mr. Byramjee Pestonjee to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

THE REMUNERATION OF THE LIQUIDATOR OF THE "OLD FINANCIAL."

A MEETING of shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China, "who wished to support the movement made to reduce the commission claimed by the liquidator," was held in a room in Church Lane yesterday afternoon. About twenty persons attended. Mr. M. R. De Quadros was called to the chair.

The Chairman, after stating the object of the meeting, said he had already received letters from a large number of shareholders, who held some three thousand shares, expressing their willingness to aid in this movement; and he wished now to ascertain whether those who had come to the meeting were willing to join the others and to sign a paper to the following effect:—"We, the undersigned, shareholders in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), and holding the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names, do hereby express our approval of the movement to reduce the rate of remuneration to the liquidator of the said Company, fixed at the last general meeting of the shareholders." It was not at all intended to attempt to rescind the appointment of Mr. Smith and to put some other person in his place. He for his part—and he believed he was expressing the feeling of those who had joined him in petitioning the Court—had no objection to Mr. Smith continuing to be liquidator, but at the same time he considered that the remuneration was very excessive. The shareholders were aware that this Company had been under liquidation—he might say—for the last twelve months; and in his opinion, within twelve months from this time it would be possible to complete the liquidation of the affairs of the Company. Mr. Smith had published a letter in the newspapers of that day, wherein he said the liquidation would take from fifteen to eighteen months. Well, admitting that it did take from fifteen to eighteen months, he still thought a sum of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 would be quite enough for the work to be done. There could not be much to be done, for the shareholders were well aware that the greatest portion of the work had been done within the last nine months. He would only allude to one other part of the letter, where Mr. Smith said—"There are several large assets involving suits to establish a title to equitable securities or otherwise (and amounting to three times the amount of any commission which I may draw) which depend entirely on myself; there are others in which a stranger cannot fail to realise at an enormous disadvantage." As the Financial Association had been constantly under the supervision of a Board of Directors he (Mr. De Quadros) thought this statement required very little contradiction from him; for suppose Mr. Smith was to leave Bombay to-morrow, surely the Directors would be able to assist any one who was appointed in his place and to point out where were the flaws in the securities referred to. Another matter he might mention to the meeting. Since the presentation of the petition to the Court Mr. Smith had called a meeting for Saturday, the 20th instant, when—as the day would be observed as a holiday—it would be very inconvenient for any one to attend. He thought therefore they ought to send in a requisition to Mr. Smith asking him to adjourn the meeting till, say, Thursday, the 25th inst, which would be a convenient day for the shareholders.

Mr. E. D. Stead moved that Mr. Smith should be requested to postpone the general meeting of shareholders till the 25th inst.

This was seconded by Mr. A. D. De Souza and carried.

After the signing of this requisition and the other document referred to by the Chairman, the meeting separated.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

(What should have been the Government Resolution on 8th instant.)

RESOLUTION.—That Mr. Ormiston being an Engineer of ability and knowing something of drainage should be requested to serve on the Committee named by one Col. K. —— P. D. W. of 1866, very Local.

2. Mr. Bulkley being at present engaged in raising an action at law against the Municipality, for salary after his dismissal from its service, finds his time so completely taken up in this remunerative occupation that he does not wish to serve on the Committee. The nomination of that gentleman is cancelled.

3. As the calling together of the Committee appears to be a misapprehension altogether, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify his displeasure with the Chiefs of the Public Works Department who have led him into so serious a mistake.

4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is fully sensible that the question of an efficient system of drainage for Bombay is one that presses for immediate solution, and he would deprecate the adoption of any course that would defer a decision in so vital a matter. But as it is obvious that the works cannot be carried on by the Public Works Department whether with or without a drainage loan, it is desirable that the scheme should be laid before Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Rushton so that Government can with confidence submit the plan to the Secretary of State for his sanction.

5. Much difference of opinion has been expressed in regard to some of the main features of the drainage scheme that has been submitted to Government; and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, though he was prepared to send the papers to the Secretary of State, believes that submitting them to the officers of the Public Works Department would be quite sufficient to educe so perfect a system of opposition and obstruction that the only course left open is to solicit the services of Civil Engineers who are capable of giving a rational and unprejudiced opinion.

6. The plan it was proposed to submit to the Secretary of State was the production of a Civil Engineer, and could not therefore be approved of by the Military Engineer Officers. Mr. Aitken thinks surface and sewage drainage unnecessary, but Colonel Trim-him-there objects to this or to anything else Mr. Aitken might propose. Colonel De. Lisle and Mr. Ormiston do not quite concur with either Mr. Aitken or Col. Trim-him-there, but are inclined to take a sensible view of the subject. Mr. Aitken proposes a system of overflows for certain districts during heavy falls of rain, but Colonel Trim-him-there objects to this and insists that rain should not be allowed to fall at all. In this, however, neither Colonel De Lisle or Mr. Ormiston concur with him.

7. Besides the papers which it was proposed to send to the Secretary of State, and which would have brought prominently under his notice the difference of opinion amongst the officers who had been consulted, a paper was also transmitted by Colonel Trevor, advocating a plan of drainage in Iron barges to utilize the sewage in the Matheran Hills, or should a Joint Stock Company ever again be projected in Bombay, to take advantage of the mania and form a company for the purpose of purchasing the sewage, after being carefully deodorised by Dr. Hewlett, and conveying it to the coffee plantations in Wynaad and Coorg. A proposal which had before been approved of by Mr. Rawlinson, an eminent Civil Engineer, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and had been condemned by all competent and sane authorities on the spot.

8. It is obvious, therefore, that Government was not in a position to indicate to the Secretary of State any opinion as that to which in full consideration it had been enabled to arrive, nor does it expect to do so until the Public Works Department shall have been dispensed with.

9. On the other hand, there are points in which a general concurrence of opinion is expressed, such as the Colaba outfall, the new street through the Native Town just suggested by Jaffer Suliman, and the raising of the level of a portion of the Flats.

10. It appears therefore to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that many differences of opinion may be reconciled, or may be caused to disappear by modifications of the scheme, which Mr. Russel Aitken in conference with any others, than Officers of the Public Works Department, may be led to adopt. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council believes it to be essential, in order to avoid further reference and delay, that an Engineer of eminence in the drainage branch of the profession should be requested to come to Bombay, and in conjunction with Messrs. Aitken, Ormiston and Rushton decide in the most approved method of drainage, and that Colonel Trim-him-there and Colonel Trevor should be allowed to avail the opportunity of the next share mania to bring any scheme they may think proper before Government. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council takes this opportunity of apologising to Mr. Russel Aitken for the insult levelled at him by the Chiefs of the Public Works Department and which was unintentionally and unfortunately sanctioned by Government.

THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

THE following correspondence has been placed at our disposal:—

Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, 7th March.

To JOHN STUART, Esq.,

Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to inform you that the demi-official and private letter dated 28th ultimo and addressed to Mr. Cowie by Mr. Stewart, one of your Directors, for communication to the Board, was under consideration at their ordinary weekly meeting of this forenoon. In the sederunt of 28th February, the same subject was discussed; and as you will find on reference to the enclosed minute, I received instructions to embody in the present form the memoranda which I had prepared, and which I read to the Directors on Thursday last (28th Feb). The minute has been adopted, and will be adhered to in its integrity by my Directors.

I am now desired to forward it to you accordingly, with the following explanations, viz.:—(1) That in the meantime it has not been made public here. (2) That it is conveyed to your Directors in confidence, but, on the understanding, that in the exercise of their discretion they may communicate the whole, or such portions of it only, as they may deem expedient, to the meeting of your shareholders which has been fixed for the 12th instant. I am to add, that the chief reason which influences my Directors in observing reticence in the meantime, is a desire to prevent disturbance in the share markets of the three Presidencies, which would probably ensue on a premature divulgence of the proposed scheme for one great Bank of India.

I have transmitted copy of the minute to our friends the Bank of Madras, on a similar understanding. You are doubtless aware that the Government has expressed a desire to consider favourably such terms as may be mutually agreed on between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. The absorption or non absorption of the Bank of Madras does not materially affect the proposal.

Kindly telegraph as soon after receipt as possible, whether the proposal is likely to be adopted; if favourably considered, telegraph the word "Wilson," if unfavourably, "Trevelyan," if accepted heartily, "Massey," adding any explanation which you may consider necessary.—I remain, &c., (Signed) GEO. DICKSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 1328 of 1867.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 16th March.

To THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I had the honour to submit to the Directors of this Bank your letter of the 7th instant, forwarding memorandum which you had prepared and submitted to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, containing terms for the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks.

2. In reply I am instructed to state that my Directors approve generally of the proposals, and will be prepared to recommend them to the shareholders, and on approval by them, to transfer the business of this Bank, on terms which I shall now proceed to state, and which do not in any material point differ from those suggested in your minute.

3. Admitting that the present position of the Bank of Bombay renders it desirable that immediate action should be taken, the Directors propose at once entering into negotiations with your Directors, on the understanding that a new Bank will be established with the object of absorbing all the Presidency Banks.

4. The Bank of Bombay will transfer to the Bank of Bengal all current deposit accounts on receiving authority from customers, to do so, and in the event of the assets not being realized in sufficient time to meet the transfer of deposits the Bank of Bengal might possibly be required to give an advance to the extent of, say 65 lakhs, (upon which interest on the daily balance would be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum). This advance to be secured by the general assets of this Bank, the estimated value of which is 172 lakhs.

5. The enclosed balance sheet marked A of the affairs of the Bank on the 23rd ultimo, the last submitted to Government, and the statement marked B showing the liabilities and assets, will explain more clearly the exact financial position of the Bank's outstanding liabilities and ability to meet all probable demands. The current bills discounted are all payable within the next three months, and the inland bills and hoondees at much shorter terms.

6. It is very possible that no such advance will be required as this Bank is daily realizing its outstandings, and may be in a position to pay off all liabilities without any assistance, but it appears necessary to point to the possibility of such a contingency.

7. The consent of Government would be requested for the immediate transfer of all their business to your Bank, and you would have the benefit of all profit on it for nearly twelve months before the expiration of the agreement with this Bank.

8. The Bank of Bengal to undertake the realization of the assets of this Bank, say 173 lakhs, and to be allowed a commission of 2 per cent upon the amounts realized. The current advances, say 72 lakhs, which are all considered good, to be realized without charge; and the Bank of Bengal to incur no liability whatever in respect of any such outstanding.

9. The amount of the Bank of Bombay's own notes still in circulation is Rs. 91,800, of which it is believed that at least Rs. 60,000 will never be presented for payment; the Bank of Bombay to get credit for this latter sum.

10. The capital of the Bank of Bombay as realized, to be paid to the Bank of Bengal, say 10 lakhs at a time, and scrip to be issued for shares with Rs. 100 paid up; and so on from time to time as further portions are realized the amount to be paid to capital. Also that the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay should have the option of paying up the whole or any portion of their shares in sums of not less than Rs. 200 per share at once.

11. There is one point to which my Directors would specially request the consideration of your Board, that is to allow the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay to contribute their quota of capital rateably to the capital and reserve fund of the Bank of Bengal, viz., a little over 13 per cent, and that the one crore of capital to be contributed by our present shareholders should be at a rate not exceeding say 15 per cent. premium, this privilege, however, to extend only to such portion of the capital as may be paid up within twelve months from the execution of the agreement. All subsequent payments to capital account to be subject to the rate of 25 per cent. premium.

12. The present premises at Bombay and Kurrachee to be taken over at a valuation of parties to be mutually chosen.

13. My Directors desire me in conclusion to recommend to the favourable consideration of your Directors the greater portion of the officers of this establishment.

14. The business of the ten branches still open is included in the foregoing figures, and would, as a matter of course, be transferred along with this office.

15. May I request you will let me know the decision of your Bank, by telegram, using the same cipher mentioned in your letter of the 7th instant.—I am, &c. (Signed) J. STUART, Secretary and Treasurer.

P.S.—I confirm my telegram of the 14th instant.

"Directors Wilson.

"President will telegraph to your President."

Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, 25th March.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your No. 1328 / 1867 dated 16th instant, which immediately after receipt was submitted to a special meeting of the Directors. The result of their deliberations I transmitted by telegram, bearing date 22nd instant, as per copy annexed.

I am now to inform you that the Directors, with every disposition to meet the reasonable wishes of your Board, are clearly of opinion that the alterations and modifications suggested for adoption do materially affect the original proposal, and are in consequence inadmissible.

It appears to my Directors that the possible contingency of this Bank being called on to advance 65 lakhs (out of 100 lakhs paid up) on the security of assets not immediately available would, in the event of its becoming a reality, inconveniently hamper the position of the Bank, and interfere with its freedom of action in meeting the legitimate requirements of Bombay. My Directors are further of opinion that it will best suit the interests and convenience of both parties, that the liquidation of the assets of the Bank of Bombay should not be undertaken by this Bank, but that the duty and responsibility of realizing them should rest with yourselves. Any assistance which can be conveniently given by this Bank will assuredly not be withheld.

With regard to the allocation of capital the Directors adhere to the conditions embodied in the original proposal. Conceived in a liberal spirit, they were offered in the belief that they would be readily accepted by your Directors in the interests of their shareholders. In order to meet their convenience, and with the view of affording sufficient time for the realization of the assets of the Bank of Bombay, my Directors have resolved to submit the following conditions, as subsidiary to the original proposal, viz:—

Payment of 50 lakhs on 31st December 1867 at 25 per cent premium.

Payment of 50 lakhs on 31st March 1868 at 25 per cent premium.

In the event of any portion of the first call being unpaid on 31st December by the shareholders, and taken up in January following only, then 40 per cent. premium would fall to be paid on the same, and 50 per cent. premium if taken in February, on the lapse of which month forfeiture would follow. In like manner, similar rates would be exacted on the unpaid portion of the second call in April and May, followed by forfeiture in June.

Any addition to the amount of capital already assigned to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay would be unjust to the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, who received only 80 lakhs of new capital, whereas those in the Bank of Bombay receive 100 on precisely the same terms and conditions, if paid at the dates first given above. The proposal of adding 13 lakhs to the amount assigned has therefore been declined.

The other points touched on in your letter under reply are of minor importance and mere matters of detail, which had better be left over in the meantime. My Directors are not prepared to give an undertaking to take over at a fixed sum the amount of lost and destroyed notes of the Bank of Bombay still outstanding in your books. They will, however, be treated as belonging exclusively to your shareholders.

The premises at Bombay and Kurrachee, as stipulated in the original proposal, will be taken over on valuation.

I shall be glad to hear by telegram and in the usual cipher whether the proposals of this Bank are now likely to be accepted without further modification.—I am, &c. (Signed) GEORGE DICKSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

No. 1521 of 1867.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 4th April.

To THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 25th March was duly submitted to the Directors of the Bank, and after giving the subject their best consideration, they instructed me to telegraph to you on 2nd instant as follows:—

"Wilson to your letter of the 7th March. Your reply of the 25th indicates some misunderstanding on certain points. Can Dickson come here to consult."

2. The object of this message was to assure your Directors that there was every disposition on the part of my Directors to treat the proposals for the amalgamation of the Banks in a fair and liberal spirit, and though they still think that your acceptance of the terms proposed in my letter of the 16th would have facilitated matters, with the view of avoiding further delay and discussion, they are willing to accept generally the terms proposed in your minute of the 1st March. They are, however, of opinion that the details of the arrangement especially on such questions as the liquidation of the assets of this Bank and transfer of business, would be better carried on by a personal interview with yourself, and are anxious to have the benefit of your knowledge and experience in carrying these out.

3. My Directors believe that arrangements may be entered into with this Government by which the proposed advance of 65 lakhs may be reduced to about 17, and as this sum could not in any way hamper the operations of the Bank, they do not anticipate that your Board would have any objections to grant assistance to this extent, if required in the course of liquidation, but I must again repeat what I stated in my former letter that there would be little probability of any advance being required.

4. We were anxious to obtain for our shareholders the option of paying up their proportion of capital at latest by June, so as to benefit by the dividend in December, but we are willing to modify this proposal so far as to limit the amount of capital to be paid on that date to 50 lakhs of Rupees; the Bombay shareholders to have the option of taking up their allotments either on the 30th June or 31st December 1867, with participation in dividend from the date of payment. This seems to be in accordance with your first proposal, and we cannot but fear that, unless such a concession is granted, the attempts to carry out the arrangements are likely to be frustrated by the opposition of our shareholders.

5. With regard to the proposed periods for payments of the instalments of capital by the shareholders of the Bank, the Directors would suggest that the capital should be paid up on the following dates:—

Fifty lakhs on the 30th June 1867.

Fifty lakhs on the 31st December 1867.

And that the penalty for non-payment within one month after due date should be 30 per cent. premium, and during the second month 35 per cent. premium.

6. There appears to be some misunderstanding regarding our views as to the proportion of capital to be allotted to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay. If you will have the goodness to refer to the 11th para. of my letter of the 16th March, you will observe that my remarks referred to the rate per cent. of *premium* at which the Bombay portion of the capital was to be subscribed, and not to the *amount* of capital. It was certainly not the intention of the Directors to ask for a large share of the capital than one crore of Rupees, but they suggested that it, as well as the 80 lakhs to be raised in Bengal, should be contributed, bearing a premium of 15 per cent. only and not 25 per cent. This proposal was, however, withdrawn by my telegram of the 25th March to you.

7. My Directors are far from wishing to extend the negociations by asking for any unreasonable modifications, but they cannot help feeling that there will be considerable opposition on the part of the shareholders to the terms now offered.—I am &c. (Signed) J. STUART, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following telegrams have been received from the Bank of Bengal:—

Calcutta, 4th April 1867.

Mr. Dickson prepared to go to Bombay, but cannot leave until the 15th. Directors wish to have, in the interim, a written reply on points indicated in your telegram of the 2nd.

Calcutta, 11th April 1867.

Your letter of the 4th received. Directors agree generally to accede to your proposals in 4th and 5th paragraphs, with alternative proposal of forty lakhs to be paid by each Bank in June. Leave minor details for personal interview; whole offer contingent on Government sanction to this Bank to commence operations under provisional agreement in Bombay on 1st July next. Telegraph date of meeting of your shareholders.

FORT POLICE COURT.—15TH APRIL.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—Captain Griffith, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, appeared yesterday before His Worship, with the Company's Solicitor, Mr. Crawford, and laid the following information against Shaik Hoosein, Inspector of Police, in the employ of the same Company, who was tried in the High Court on Saturday last, and acquitted by the jury, charging him as above:—

Captain Griffith said: I am Superintendent of G. I. P. Railway Police. I produce the pay sheet for transit-guards in the service of the Company for the month of March last. I charge Shaik Hoosein with cheating and criminal breach of trust under the following circumstances:—It was his duty to make out the pay-sheets both of the police and transit-guards, and from information I have received, I believe that the prisoner received for November and December 1866, and January and part of February 1867, the pay of one Tatia Ragoojee, amounting to Rs. 31 a month, as a jamadar from the Company, for the purpose of paying the same to Tatia, whereas, in fact, Tatia Ragoojee was not entitled to such, he having been absent from duty during such period. I believe that Shaik Hoosein dishonestly induced the said Company to pay him the amount of such wages, and that he did not pay the same, or any part thereof to Tatia Ragoojee, and thereby cheated the said Company. I further charge the prisoner with having inserted the name of one Hurry Rowjee in the pay-sheet of the transit-guards for March, and that he received the sum of Rs. 20 from the Company as the pay of Hurry Rowjee, for the purpose of paying the same to him, whereas there was no such person as Hurry Rowjee employed as a transit-guard.

His Worship granted a summons, and fixed the hearing of the case for this day (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock noon.

GAMBLING.—Narrayen Trimbuck and seven others were placed at the bar, the first was charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with being found gaming therein with dice, counters and money.

The evidence of Mr McIntyre, Inspector of Police, was of so satisfactory a nature, that His Worship convicted all the offenders except one Atmaram Ragoonath, and fined the keeper of the house in the sum of Rs. 100 or in default, to suffer two months' imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour; and the rest were fined in the sum of Rs 25 each, or in default of payment of the fine, to be imprisoned for one month in the County Jail with hard labour.

A PICK-POCKET.—Tatia Baloo, a barber, who had been several times in Jail before, was charged with stealing five annas belonging to one Aoora Hussen.

His Worship convicted the offender, and sent him to the County Jail for six months with hard labour.

REFUSING DUTY.—William A. Jackson, chief mate of the British ship *Henry Hardley*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The captain stated that the prisoner refused to discharge cargo yesterday morning. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the County Jail with hard labour.

CRUELTY TOWARDS ANIMALS.—Balloo Bhickajee, a cart-driver, was fined by His Worship in the sum of Rs. 10 for torturing his bullock.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Two Portuguese were charged with using threatening and abusive language and behaving in a threatening and insulting manner towards one Constancio Fernandes with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

His Worship adjudged the first prisoner guilty and fined him Rs. 10; the second prisoner, against whom there was not the least evidence was ordered to be discharged.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1867.

Fourth day, Monday, 15th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the Bench at the usual time, the following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

MR. JAMES BURGESS—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. Campbell, J. Ryan, A. G. Macdonald, W. Nixon, R. Angus. C. Carrey, P. H. Howlett, W. Maidment, H. E. Astley, J. Bogie, and P. E. Bendir.

MURDER—John Davis and Hugh Cunningham privates of H. M.'s 26th Regiment, were charged on various counts with murder and abetment of the murder of Hussein Naik wullad Fuckeer Naik, and also with culpable homicide.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General, with Mr. Haythar, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Howard, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Maunisty, for the defence.

The Advocate General stated that in his opinion there was not evidence to get a verdict against the second prisoner, and that, therefore, a verdict of not guilty might be returned. The jury under the direction of the Court, returned a formal verdict of not guilty and the [illegible] prisoner was discharged. The Advocate General in a brief address to the jury, shewing great fairness to the prisoner, stated the chief facts of the case. He remarked that, under the circumstances of the case, the ends of justice would be satisfied if the jury found the prisoner guilty if at all, of the minor offence of culpable homicide.

Bapoo bin Hunmunta Gorush said he was a cultivator of Yellowa, a jaghier of the Patvardhun, situated at a short distance from Belgaum. On the morning of the 19th January last, witness went to his field at the distance of about three miles from the village. At noon he was going back towards his house when he met on the road the deceased and two other villagers. They all four went to a liquor shop near the limits of the village. Two European soldiers were standing outside the door, and one of them, who had a beard, asked for liquor. Witness could not identify him. The owner of the shop said there was an order not to give liquor to soldiers, and there was the Sircar's sepoy sitting there. The sepoy was Hussein Naik, the deceased, a hereditary policeman in the service of the Patvardhun, who got up and went near the soldiers. The soldier with the long beard then took the long knife which the sepoy had on his person. The knife was wrested with its scabbard. The soldier pointed it to the breast of the owner of the liquor shop, who thereupon ran inside the house. The soldiers took up a greenish (soda water) bottle, containing liquor, which was lying in the shop, and then took their way towards Angooles. Hussein Naik followed them and begged of them to give up his knife. Witness and two other villagers followed Hussein Naik to the distance of about two gun shot. When Hussein Naik again asked for his knife, the soldiers turned back, and the one with the long beard struck him (deceased) with the knife (produced and identified) in the right side. Hussein Naik staggered and fell down. The other soldier then struck witness in the head with the axe before the Court. It was a hard blow given with the edge, and was warded off to a certain extent with a stick (produced) which witness had in his hand. The stick was dropped near the liquor shop by the longbearded soldier, and witness had picked it up. Witness fell down on receiving the blow. The soldiers went towards the cantonment; and witness was taken to his house. He saw the body of Hussein Naik the following day at Belgaum.

Gunnoo bin Cassee, the owner of the liquor shop in the village, generally corroborated the last witness. The soldiers persisted in having liquor and he persisted in refusing it, when one of them held him by the arm, and took up a soda water bottle containing liquor. Hussein Naik told the soldiers "don't make a disturbance." As Hussein stood up, one of the soldiers took the knife from his waist. Witness was therefore frightened and shut himself up in the house. In the evening he was called to the field where he saw the dead body of Hussein. He could not recognise either of the soldiers, nor say which of them wrested the knife from Hussein.

Cross-examined: Did not see either of the soldiers carry a stick. Did not offer to sell them liquor for four annas; and had never before sold them any liquor.

Appia bin Goonia, a village watchman in the service of the Patvardhun, saw two soldiers at the liquor shop but could not recognise either of them. One had a stick in his hand and the other the axe before the Court. One of them snatched Hussein's knife, and after taking the bottle of liquor, they went on their way towards Belgaum. Hussein followed them at a short distance, and witness and two other persons followed him. Hussein supplicated, and the soldiers beckoned to the followers, promising to return the knife. The bearded soldier went back about six feet and jumped from the path into the field where Hussein Naik was, and stabbed him with the knife before the Court. Hussein tottered and fell back and expired. He had nothing in his hand at the time. The other soldier struck Bapoo in the head with the axe. Bapoo had a stick in his hand which he picked up in the road at a short distance from the place where Hussein was killed. Witness had not seen the stick before that time. Bapoo fell down by the blow with the axe. The soldiers ran away towards Belgaum. Witness went and gave information to the mamlutdar of Murgaum, where he saw Crishnajee Punt, who followed them on horse back.

Cross-examined: The soldiers stopped there about twenty-four minutes, and they did not run away until after striking Casseeba.

Doloo Tukekar bin Yenkoo, a cultivator of Yellowa, recognised the prisoner and Cunningham as the two soldiers he saw at the liquor shop. The prisoner took from the shop the soda water bottle containing liquor, and the knife from Hussein Naik. They then went on the road towards Belgaum. Witness and three others including Hussein Naik, followed them. The prisoner jumped from the road into the field and stabbed Hussein with the knife. The other soldier struck Bapoo in the head with an axe, and he afterwards struck Casseeba, who went to rescue Bapoo. Witness afterwards picked up the axe in the field and gave it to the authorities.

Casseeba bin Lingappa recollected going towards his field one Saturday afternoon in January last, when he saw a number of people near a brook. The villagers (whom the witness named) were following two soldiers. Hussein was in the field stooping slightly, when one of the soldiers (whom witness could not recognise) turned back and struck him with the knife. The other soldier struck Bapoo two or three blows in the head with an axe. Witness went to Bapoo's assistance and was struck a blow in the head. He raised an alarm in consequence. The soldiers ran away towards Belgaum. The hatchet remained at the place where the blows were struck.

Mr. G. C. Gilder, an Assistant in the Political Department of the Secretariate, produced a printed copy of the treaties between the East India Company and the native Princes and Chiefs; one of them being a treaty with the Patvurdhun of Coorundwar, a native principality, by which, among other things, the Prince agreed to give up all criminals, subjects of the Bombay Government, who might be found in his dominions. The treaty was signed by Mountstuart Elphinstone in 1859.

Hugh Cunningham, the prisoner who was discharged, was here called by the Advocate General. He said he went with the prisoner to Yellowa, on the 19th January last, for the purpose of cutting sticks. He had with him the hatchet before the Court. When they went to the liquor shop, they asked for some water to drink; and a boy in the shop said he had some "darroo" (liquor.) They then went to cut sticks, and went back in the afternoon to the shop. There were about six people inside, and a great number outside. Witness and prisoner took four annas worth of liquor; they drank some, and gave away the rest. He did not know anything of Hussein, the man who was killed. When they went about 200 yards, the people began to throw stones. They ran some part of the road, which was high. One stone struck witness. About 30 or 40 people followed them. They had done nothing to excite them except that the man in the shop wanted eight annas for the liquor. Witness turned round, when one of the natives struck him with a stick across the head. The hatchet fell from witness's hand and he was knocked down by another blow in the head. Prisoner then called out to witness, as he was lying on the ground, "look out there is a man drawing a knife." Witness was almost stunned by the blow and could not speak. He received a third blow in the head from another native. Prisoner had no knife when they were at the shop and did not know what occurred for some minutes. They were shortly afterwards going along the road, when witness saw no one lying in the field. Prisoner told him that he was attacked by a man, who had a knife in his hand; and that there were ten persons who attacked him. When they approached the village of Wurgaum, a number of persons were seen coming to attack them, and they had to run as best they could. When they reached the next village, they went into the native lines and reported the occurrence to the sergeant major. When the natives came there, they had a number of sticks in their hands which the sergeant major took from them. Witness could not say if the sticks in Court were the same. When going home, prisoner told witness that he had received a cut in his hand in snatching the knife away from the man

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—13TH APRIL.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Messrs. J. and W. Watson and Co. vs. *Bezn Blomfield.*

The Same vs. *W. Stainsby.*

Dr. Reid, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiffs in both the cases.

Mr. Langdale, of Messrs. Dallas and Co., for the defendant in the first case. The defendant in the second appeared in person.

The first action was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being a portion of a larger sum of Rs. 1,143, the excess being abandoned by the plaintiffs for the purposes of this action, being the amount of three promissory notes passed by the defendant to the plaintiffs, on behalf of himself and his wife, on the 3rd August 1866, two of them for Rs. 600 each and one for Rs. 300, less Rs. 356, the amount of wages due to the defendant.

In the second action, the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 480, the amount of two promissory notes passed by the defendant for Rs. 600 and Rs. 100 respectively, less the amount of defendant's wages for two months as per agreement dated 18th October 1865. The cases being nearly analogous were, with the consent of the defendant in the second case, heard together; and the decision in the one was by consent to govern the other. The case against Mr. and Mrs. Blomfield was first taken in hand.

Dr. Reid said the defendant was sued on three several promissory notes, the first of which was given by him in respect of his own passage money, the second in respect of that of his wife, who also entered into agreement and came out in the plaintiff's employ as a milliner, while the third note was for money advanced to the defendant. The learned counsel would mention generally that this was not a case in which there was actually a dismissal from service, but it was one in which the parties separated by consent. It was agreed that the defendant might be told to leave plaintiffs employ on receiving one month's wages. It was found impossible, said the learned counsel, to keep him longer, as he broke the rules of the establishment and was insubordinate to a gentleman who managed the business in Mr. Watson's absence. When the agreement was executed, Mr. Watson particularly told the defendant that he was to pay his own passage money, the amount of which would be advanced to him. The plaintiffs, under section 5 of the agreement, which was referred to, advanced defendant a month's wages prior to the separation. They now claimed the passage money inasmuch as the defendant had not fulfilled the agreement. Section 6 of the agreement, which also related to the passage money, was to the effect that the defendant shall accept a promissory note for £60, the payment of which shall not be demanded if the agreement be fulfilled. Section 11 provided that, in case of illness, he should be allowed to return home without the passage money being demanded. But in every possible event, except illness of fulfilling the agreement after three years' service, the passage money was to be given up by the defendant. The note for Rs. 300, as appeared from a letter of the defendant's solicitor, was not disputed; it was for a loan made to defendant as a special favour. Dr. Reid thought the defendant could not possibly object to the payment of the other two notes; because he and his wife had neither fulfilled the agreement nor did they come under section 11. of their agreement. There was another small matter which Mr. Watson insisted upon on principle. Section 7 empowered the plaintiffs to make a monthly deduction of Rs. 15 out of defendant's wages and Rs. 15 out of his wife's; and the aggregate amount of deductions was to be returned to them, with 5 per cent. interest, in case they fulfilled the agreement or returned home under medical certificate. The plaintiffs brought out their servants at considerable expense and trouble; and the above clause was a necessary safeguard in the event of the parties leaving them.

Mr. Langdale admitted the execution of the agreement and of the two promissory notes for Rs. 600 each, remarking that as to the third there had been no dispute whatever.

Dr. Reid said he did not know what defence his learned friend proposed to set up. As regarded Mrs. Blomfield, Mr. Watson had no fault to find, and he had much against his will to part with her, because Mr. Blomfield would not allow her to stay in the plaintiffs' establishment after he left it. The plaintiffs had behaved very fairly towards the defendant.

His Honor said there was a set-off filed by the defendant.

Dr. Reid said that was what they contained for, but as they had filed it, he would suppose that he (defendant) admitted the plaintiffs' claim except so far as cut off by his set-off.

Mr. Langdale: I beg your pardon.

Dr. Reid said he did not admit the claim for commission on the sale of certain goods. It seemed there were some rules for allowing a commission as a present, but the defendant had systematically infringed the rules.

Mr. Langdale said he had no doubt that when His Honor had read the agreement, it would require a great effort to make him believe that it was fair to both parties, or that it was an agreement at all; it contained nothing but one-sided terms of service of a very gross description.

His Honor said he saw the agreement required the defendant to serve for three years under certain penalties, whereas it was optional to the plaintiffs to terminate the agreement at any time on giving one month's notice.

Mr. Langdale said the defence was, in the first place, that there was no consideration for the two promissory notes. He would say that the money was never paid, or that part of it only was paid; and that Mr. Watson would not be entitled to £40 when he paid only £35 or £40. He (Mr. Langdale) did not think the note was made for any other purpose than to reimburse Mr. Watson for the passage money; and the latter could not ask for the full amount, when he had paid about two-thirds of it. There was no consideration for the note.

Dr. Reid submitted that there was a consideration of £40 on Mr. Langdale's own shewing.

Mr. Langdale said the device of this promissory note appeared to be the most audacious attempt to extort money. With a careful regard for their own interests, the plaintiffs wanted to take from the unfortunate men that came out in their service a guarantee for more than what they paid for them; but the learned gentleman appealed to a court of equity would allow them more than what they actually disbursed. Only £42-10 had been paid for passage money.

Dr. Reid: That this amount was the result of a private agreement with the P. and O. Company, and not the rate of the passage money.

Mr. Langdale contended that his client had fulfilled the agreement and that he was not, therefore, indebted. He had completed part of the agreement; but the plaintiffs put it out of his power to fulfil the whole of it. The learned gentleman asked the court to look at the animus which guided the plaintiffs' conduct. It was admitted that they claimed from the wages of each party Rs. 15 per month to reimburse them for the passage money.

Dr. Reid: That was not stated.

His Honor: I did not understand it so.

Mr. Langdale contended that the deduction of Rs. 15 per month was made for the purpose of reimbursing the plaintiffs for the passage money; and yet they claimed from the defendant the whole of the passage money on the promissory note.

Dr. Reid said the deduction was only intended as an inducement to good conduct and fulfilling the agreement.

His Honor, reading the seventh section, said there was nothing in it about the passage money.

Mr. Langdale argued that the deduction was made for the passage money. He remarked that it must be to the plaintiffs a very lucrative system of bringing men here at £42 and charging them £60, in the event of their not serving for three years. His learned friend had stated in the most positive manner that Mr. Watson dismissed his client for insubordination. Why, then, was it not done in a regular manner, and why did Mr. Watson come forward to terminate the agreement by his own despotic will and pleasure, an act that, to say the least of it, was most unjustifiable?

His Honor: When was the agreement terminated?

Mr. Langdale said on the 4th March, on which day Mr. Watson thought proper to send for a police constable and to take the law into his own hands in a manner that did not seem to form part of an agreement. Mr. Langdale said he wanted to ask Mr. Watson one question, whether he intended suing the defendant for Rs. 15,000 for setting up in business on his own account.

Dr. Reid: That has nothing to do with the present case. It is the penalty for setting up in business.

Mr. Langdale wanted to know whether the plaintiffs intended to prosecute any further claim under this agreement; for a multiplicity of claims might arise, and it was better that they should be amalgamated.

His Honor: They are not bound to answer anything of the kind.

Dr. Reid: There is no cause of action; the event has not arisen yet.

Mr. Langdale: We have set up in business and trade on our own account. We want to know ——

His Honor: You choose to admit that you have broken the agreement further and increased the penalty! I must say it has nothing to do with this action on the three promissory notes.

Dr. Reid admitted two of the items of defendant's set off, and disputed one or two more including the claim of Rs. 24 as commission on sales.

Mr. Langdale submitted that the sum of Rs. 15 per month ought not to be deducted from the wages if the plaintiffs claimed the passage money.

A set-off put in by the other defendant, Mr. Stainsby, was received. He said he had engaged Mr. Chappie to conduct his case, but he had unfortunately, taken ill.

The agreement entered into by Mr. Blomfield, and the other entered into jointly with his wife, as well as the promissory notes, were put in.

Mr. J. Watson, examined by Dr. Reid, said he was personally present in London when the two agreements in court were executed by Mr. and Mrs. Blomfield. They were explained to them. Witness had a conversation with defendant regarding the note for £60 for passage money, and he told him that if he did not fulfil the agreement, he would be sued in the Small Cause Court or the High Court. Witness made no secret at all of the amounts he paid for passage money; he told defendant what he had paid. Witness actually paid £40-10. In consequence of information received by witness from Mr. Milner, his manager, on his arrival in Bombay, witness proposed to defendant to terminate the agreement. Defendant said he had been insulted by the manager, but could not give any instance. He admitted having broken some of the rules; he admitted having been out one night later than 10 P.M. without leave. Defendant stopped them in plaintiff's own private house on Back Bay. He did not for some time after witness's arrival in Bombay, conduct himself properly, and did not attend to the work, and was not a willing servant at all. On the 2nd March last, he asked for his wages for February, which witness refused as he had been already paid in advance. Witness could not allow him to continue in his service any longer. On the 4th March, defendant went to the shop some time in the middle of the day, when witness told him when he did not require his services any longer. Defendant became abusive and caused obstruction to the business, and witness had to send for a policeman. Defendant did not allow his wife to remain in witness's service after he (defendant) left. He had at present taken employment in some shop, but had not set up in business on his own account.

Cross-examined by Mr. Langdale: Witness had told defendant in London that the passage money was less than the amount of the bill. In Bombay defendant neglected business to a very great extent, and was really useless to the firm.

His Honor put it to Mr. Langdale whether it would not be better for his client's sake that he should not press Mr. Watson as to any particular instances of defendant's misconduct, because Mr. Watson had the power of terminating the agreement, under the 5th section, at any time he chose on giving a month's notice to the best servant in his establishment.

Cross-examination continued; Witness allowed certain premium to his assistants on the sale of certain goods, but had no s[illegible] allowance made. It was as a sort of gratuity, quite op[illegible] with witness. The amount earned by the defendant was very poor commission, but he now objected to pay it on principle. If he did not break the rules of the establishment, and if every thing else had been right, he would have been entitled to receive Rs. 24-10.

To the Court: The practice of the establishment was that any serious fault or misconduct forfeited the gratuity. Witness was not bound to pay it according to any understanding with his servants.

By consent of the defendant in the other case, Mr. Stainsby, Mr. Watson, who was about to leave Bombay by the outgoing mail, was further examined. He said that Mr. Stainsby also did not attend to his work, and left his employment on the 1st March last. He was not entitled to any wages for the month of March, because he left in the morning of the 1st of that month. Witness was in England when the agreement was executed. He claimed the right to deduct Rs. 15 per month as a safeguard, but not to reimburse himself for the passage money.

Cross-examined by the defendant: On the morning of the 1st March, witness told defendant that he was very disrespectful and that he discharged him on that day. He had previously given him an opportunity of explaining his conduct on the 25th or 26th February; but witness was dissatisfied with the explanation. Witness knew defendant to be insubordinate and disrespectful in several instances.

To the Court: If the defendants went to the P. and O. office themselves, they would have had to pay £52-10 for passage money.

Dr. Reid said this was the case for the plaintiffs; they had no further evidence to call.

Mr. Langdale for the defendant in the first case, said the agreement was to the effect that the payment of the promissory note for the passage money should not be demanded if the agreement was fulfilled. He would say that this agreement outrageously despotic and one-sided as it was, was fulfilled by the defendant so far as it was in his power to fulfil it; that Mr. Watson by terminating it at his will and pleasure, put it out of his power to fulfil the whole of it; and that therefore, the plaintiffs were not entitled to call for the payment of the passage money. The defendant was entitled to the most liberal construction of the agreement particularly the 5th section, which was the most curious thing of the whole; and the learned gentleman did not think he was called upon to prove that the defendant substantially fulfilled the agreement. He understood Dr. Reid to say that the defendant was discharged under section 5.

His Honor understood Dr. Reid to say so, but Mr. Watson had said that, if proof of misconduct was required, he would give it readily on the part of the defendants. Now, I should like very much to know what the patients of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and the doctors attending them, think on this subject. The Hospital is directly opposite the Baboola Tank, and one would think that the laying open of an immense surface of mud, to putrify in the hot sun, would be more likely to breed pestilence than to be of much advantage to the inmates of the Hospital.

A RESIDENT.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I observe with great surprise that Saturday the 20th instant has been fixed for the meeting of the Financial Association of India and China at which Mr. Smith's salary is to be discussed.

I am sure Mr. Smith is above having recourse to anything like what could in the "vulgar tongue" be termed a dodge, but the fixing of a day which is a general holiday and on which all who can will be away from Bombay does not look well.

I for one cannot be present and I know many others similarly situated. The directors should, in my humble opinion, be forthwith memorialized to adjourn the meeting until some day next week, when all interested will have an opportunity of being present without making sacrifice to the *manes* of the Financial of one of the very few holidays they have in the year. A word from you, Mr. Editor, would go a long way.—Yours obediently, T. B. C.

THE NIGHT SOIL DEPOTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—One hears a great deal for, and against the present Municipal system, but I only wish the Commissioner and Health Officer were compelled to live near one of those abominations—the night soil depots—they have recently taken up a piece of ground for night soil purposes, which is a perfect nuisance to the neighbourhood. Is their any redress against such an imposition? for an imposition it certainly is. The Health Officer is endeavouring to prevent disease. Is this intended to do so? The nuisance has been complained of, but instead of an improvement, the nuisance is greater, as I write the smell is abominable. The old depots are welled in, this one is left open to enable the breeze weft the delightful odour to the residents; whether to improve their healths, or their purses, as tax-payers is a question, the Health Officer only, I fear can answer.

In all matters of sanitary improvement one would expect an abomination of this kind being placed, when the wind could not so freely circulate, the disagreeable smell, as it now does.

A SUFFERER.

THE OLD FINANCIAL IN LIQUIDATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As there appears to be some stir at present as to the remuneration to be paid to the liquidator of this Association it may be well to consider what will really be for the interests of its shareholders.

There is a proverb which says "there is that giveth and yet hath and that withholdeth and yet hath not" or words to that effect. Now, it should be carefully and dispassionately considered, when two distinct propositions are before one, what ultimate advantage the one may have over the other. I say ultimate advantage for what appears cheapest at first does not always prove the cheapest in the end.

As regards this liquidation there are two propositions although the petitioners to the High Court do not wish it to be thought so. For they apparently desire it to be understood that they do not wish to alter the existing arrangement in anything save as to the amount of remuneration to be given. Now it must be remembered that Mr. Smith objected at the last meeting to undertake the liquidation at the lump sum then proposed, and it therefore remains as a necessary consequence that if the lump sum be decided upon the office of liquidator will be open to some one else. And who would be better suited for such, say certain individuals, than your humble servants.

Then I say the real question before the shareholders is do they wish Mr. Smith to be their liquidator or have some one else, and this is a question of the largest moment to every shareholder. And not a mere matter of whether the liquidator whoever he be receive Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 per each share of the Association for his trouble, for if the commission allowed at the last meeting were halved it would not save Rs. 1 to each share.

Now, there can be no doubt that there are a great many matters connected with the business of the Association which could not be brought to so satisfactory a result by any one as by Mr. Smith. There is next in favor of that gentleman the established evidence of the past two years of the strict honesty of purpose, having the interests of the shareholders always foremost, which has characterized his management. As to this I believe the shareholders to be unanimous.

Consider what a saving of even Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 33,000 would be to the shareholders it would be but Rs. 1 per share, the sum a broker gets for simply selling the shares in the market. It is thus as aforesaid really a question as to whether the shareholders will give Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 per share to their liquidator in whose power it will be to reduce or increase the return upon same Rs. 10 each or much more. I have no objection to the appeal made to the Court if it should have the effect of securing Mr. Smith as the liquidator for a smaller remuneration, but as one largely interested in the Association I would certainly much rather give Mr. Smith the stipulated 2½ per cent. commission than have another liquidator at even a third thereof.

In order to give an instance of what a liquidator may do for or against the interests of the shareholders of a concern, I mention the following which has come to my notice—I will avoid mentioning names as well as the time and the place of the occurrence.

A certain Association had a disputed claim against another Association, both under liquidation, the claim being for £45,000 or thereabouts. The liquidator of the claimant was offered about one-third of that sum for the chance of the issue of said case when brought into Court. This offer was accepted. The case came on and was gained by the plaintiff. The verdict was appealed against and was progressing in appeal when the party who had purchased the chance as aforesaid agreed to a proposal from the defendants to pay him a sum representing two-thirds of the claim as in full thereof. The result of this was simply that instead of receiving £45,000 the said Association under liquidation received say £16,000 and the purchaser of issue of the case about £27,000 or about £10,000 profit. To the shareholders of the Association the result would be a return of about one-third of what they should have received had the case been carried through successfully (as perhaps it might have been,) or about one-half of what they should have received had the liquidator of said Association compromised the matter directly with the defendants as did the party who purchased the issue of the case.

From the foregoing instance it will be seen that a liquidator may be the loss of a great deal more than 2½ per cent. even when that may represent Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000, the loss in that case being certainly Rs. 100,000 and possibly Rs. 300,000.

I trust, therefore, that unwary shareholders may not be misled by "Wolves in Sheeps' clothing." C.

Bombay, 13th April.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, 11TH APRIL.

MR. TEMPLE arrived here about 1 o'clock P. M. on the 9th inst, but does not take the ribbons until Sir G. Yule leaves the box, which will be in three or four days most likely. It will be difficult for the new Resident to satisfy the expectations that are held of him. Tramways, railways, boulevards, jardins des plantes, and gardens of bobeli are among the least of the good things looked for at his hands. The natives begin to quote the Paris-o-Bahar, where the reign of felicity is described in which the tiger and lamb enter into most amicable relations and the people walk about unquestioned as to "the number of teeth they have in their mouths." If any little nervousness manifests itself, it is of some vague whisperings of the new Chief expecting his staff to take an early ride with him occasionally, which may not confidently be relied on as bringing them back in time for the matutinal muffin. A man who jumps on a mail cart and gallops for some 200 miles through an April sun with the nonchalance of the transit nigger beside him is not safe for those who have long been accustomed to a calm, gentlemanly, monotonous existence. There have been men here before who worked hard enough at their offices, but here comes an unreasonable autocrat who, not content with attending his own life and energies to the conscientious discharge of the high duties before him, absolutely insists, it is told with a shudder, upon every man under him, "shouldering his own hod!" A calamitous state of things it must be owned but not without some show of sense and justice in it.

The following day Wednesday, the 10th, Mr. Temple with Sir George Yule, the Brigadier General Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, with their respective staff attended at the opening of the new church at Chudderghaut. It is an elegant little building of the Gothic order, beautiful in its proportions, and particularly pleasing, from the "simplex munditiis" which is the distinguishing characteristic of the style throughout. To the construction of this Church, Sir George Yule has been a munificent contributor, it is admitted, indeed, that to his liberal encouragement the building owes its conception and accomplishment. The small community of Chudderghaut have in them most praiseworthy spirit seconded the Resident's efforts and the result is a place of worship which, for its size and aim, is not easily to be surpassed in India or elsewhere. All this is the more noble in Sir George Yule when it is considered that he was only a temporary sojourner at the place and was well aware from the first that his residency among the Chudderghaut folk was a question only of a more or less number of months.

MADRAS.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.—The caution we gave to the public yesterday (9th inst.) against entering into pecuniary transactions with an individual going by the name of G. E. Moore was, it appears, issued rather too late, since Mr. Moore had already fallen into the hands of the Police, having been apprehended on Monday evening (8th) upon a long list of charges for transactions similar to those we recounted. This choice specimen of the *chevalier d' industrie* appears to be quite a proficient in the art of inducing people to part with their money and goods upon the shallowest pretences, and though his experiments in the Presidency do not appear to have extended over any considerable period of time, his movements from place to place have been executed with great rapidity, and his projects seem to have met with success worthy of a better cause. In the latter part of March, Moore paid a flying visit to Madras, where he "felt his way" by victimizing some hotel-keepers and others to a small extent. He then ran down to Coimbatore in light marching order, his wardrobe being confined to what he carried on his person, and his "travelling requisites" being represented solely by a railway ticket. Being unencumbered with money, Moore "transacted business" at Coimbatore with an hotel-keeper there on terms very disadvantageous to the latter, and then, falling in with an eligible fine company, purchased the effects of a coffee planter accompanied him back to Madras, after having relieved him of Rs 70 in good hard cash in exchange for a valueless draft on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. This was on the 2nd of April. Moore next appeared in another character, for accompanied by an interesting young lady, he visited the shop of an eminent stationer and publisher on the Mount Road and gave instructions for the engraving of card plates and the immediate preparation of a supply of wedding cards. This novel was probably connected with some intrigue with which we are still unacquainted. However, this *chevalier d' industrie* did not confine his operations to any particular order of society, for he ventured, not content to improve their healths, or their purses, as tax-payers is a question, the Health Officer only, I fear can answer. with Arbuthnot and Co.'s cheque books enabled him to induce more than one party in Madras to part with their rupees and property in exchange for his orders upon that firm, all of which were of course duly dishonored But retribution was at hand. Mr. Moore ran down to Poonamallee, and on the 8th instant favored a Mr. M'Pharlane with one of his "valuable securities" drawn for Rupees 50, for which he received a supply of cash, but this document quickly found its way into the hands of the police, which resulted in Mr. Moore's arrest in Royapooram on Monday evening. When apprehended, he feigned intoxication, but the exigencies of his situation soon brought him to his senses. His wonderful little weapon, the oft-resorted-to cheque book was found on his person, with a draught yet unseparated from the counterfoil, but filled up in his own favour for Rs. 1,0 0 and with which he no doubt expected to "do business" There were also some blank cheques left in the book. Who Mr. Moore may yet turn out to be and how he became possessed of the cheque book remain to be discovered. This much is known. The cheque book was granted by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., to a Mr. W. E. Smith. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., have certain an advertisement which has appeared for some time past in this paper relating to a gentleman of the same name, under a very ominous heading, but whether this circumstance can throw any light upon Moore's case is for the police to discover. A formal charge was made against Moore at the Town Police Court yesterday, and a remand was granted by Mr. Clarke till Thursday the 11th instant, to enable the police to investigate his interesting history further. It will then be decided whether the charges made against him by parties resident within the local jurisdiction shall be proceeded with, or whether he shall be transferred to one of the Mofussil districts in which his peculiar talents have been exercised, so to deal with there. We are credibly informed that the real name of the self-styled G. B. Moore is W. Lowe, and that he is a gentleman who has not now made himself known for the first time in Madras.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CABUL.

We (the *Englishman*) are indebted to the Foreign Office for the following:—

Cabul Diary from 1st to 14th March 1867 inclusive.

The Walee of Cabul wrote to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan that it would be most difficult to him to come in person and settle matters at Candahar, and Sirdar Abdool Rehman Khan would be unable to govern the country single-handed, and that he (Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan) must certainly remain there, and might send Abdool Rehman Khan (or Cabul. To the latter he wrote that, if he disliked remaining at Candahar, he might come to Cabul with his Toorkistanee and Cabulee troops. The well-wishers of Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan wrote to him that if he looked forward to succeeding Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, he should certainly not remain away from Cabul and that if Sirdar Abdool Rehman Khan should not consent to remain at Candahar, it would be best to make up his (Sirdar Mahomed Azim's) accounts, transfer the government to his son, Mahomed Azeez Khan, and to Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan, and come up to Cabul with all the leading noblemen of the Candahar Province.

The Walee wrote to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, that, if Sirdar Mahomed Ismeel Khan deserved blindness, he should provide for him suitably, but that if he entertained ambitious and dangerous views, he had better be dealt with as he deserved.

The rulers at Cabul have released all the persons who were in confinement there on account of favouring Akbar Shere Ali's cause, but that the followers of Sirdars Fyz Mahomed Khan and the Toorkistan party continued to be treated with severity.

The Walee, in view to a new settlement, has ordered a new measurement of the country, and intends to enhance the rates fixed by Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan. In fact, Mirza Mehdee Khan, who is in Court employ, has given in an application to rent Cabul itself for five lakhs per annum (i. e., the pergunnahs immediately round Cabul).

The Walee has heard from Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan as follows:—Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Candaharee, and Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, Sahibeer of Candahar, left the Ameer after his defeat, and resided for a time in Beloochistan; and it is said that these two have now gone, under instructions from the Ameer, to Shikarpore, to seek the assistance of the British.

Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan wrote to the Walee that Sirdar Abdool Rehman Khan wanted Rupees 86,000 per mensem for the pay of his army, and that only 60,000 treasure had been sent from Cabul, what was to be done, and would he make a better arrangement for the future?

Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan has betrothed two daughters of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan (deceased) to two of his sons, and has given two of his own daughters to two sons of that Sirdar to strengthen his political relations.

Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan continues encamped at Muddur, and Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan's movements cannot be reliably ascertained: it is only known that a portion of his troops are at Roee.

Cossids from Jellalabad mention that the troops there are out for the coercion of the Shinwarees.

Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan has secretly written to the Walee and to the Walee's chief wife (Bebee Murwareeth*) that he hears from Herat that the Ameer Shere Ali has arrived there; some report that he has gone on to Persia to ask assistance, others say that he is about to proceed to Persia, and to throw off the cares of the world; it remains to be seen which story is correct.

Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan is said to be firm in power, and to be prepared, if attacked, to meet an enemy on his border, and if necessary, to give his life, as Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan did.

From letters received from Toorkistan, it is ascertained that Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan is busily engaged in strengthening himself, and that he will only surrender the country with his life, having received a promise of it from Sirdar Abdool Rehman Khan (near Bameean).

The force under Sirdar Mahomed Sorwur Khan is much disheartened and disorganised for want of pay and commissariat, and many people have slipped away to join Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan.

The Walee has summoned the Jellalabad troops, to employ them in the Toorkistan campaign, and is busy preparing for this. The Walee has secretly had a man and woman executed for adultery; they were members of his household.

In a separate petition the moonshee mentions the arrival of the meerasila of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and that the Walee, or Ameer, expressed himself pleased with the contents. He also mentions that, agreeably to my instructions, he was in attendance on account of Mr. Beard's wounding to the Ameer, who said that such a man as Azim (who attacked Mr. Bean) must be severely punished and that he would arrange for this on following day, but the confidential man (Sirdar Azim's connection, brother-in-law) Sirdar Ahmed Khan (son of the Dost by a Saddozye wife) was interceding for him.

* The wealthy lady whose liberal contributions gained Cabul city for the two brothers at the time of Abdool Rehman's advance from Toorkistan.

MODEL MEMORIAL FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The respectful memorial of Surgeon-Major, (for Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon) on the Bengal Establishment of Her Majesty's Army in India.

SHEWETH,—That your memorialist entered the service of the late Honorable East India Company, as an Assistant Surgeon on their Bengal Establishment, in the year , and has since served during the various periods, and in the several capacities specified and mentioned in the list of services which is hereto annexed and marked with the letter A, and to which your memorialist respectfully craves reference.

That up to the publication of the Order of the Government of India, No. 901, dated the 10th of October 1866, your memorialist had always looked forward and hoped, in the event of his health and his life being spared to him, to obtain in due course of time, by selection or otherwise, the appointment of Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, or other the highest office in the Service having a corresponding rank and corresponding emoluments (whatever might be the official style for the time being of such office), and your memorialist submits that his hope of attaining to and filling such office as aforesaid was reasonable, inasmuch as although there has been many a change in the designation of such office, and the offices immediately thereto subordinate, there had been no change, prior to the publication of the said Government Order of the 10th October 1866, in the number of such offices, or in the rank and emoluments of their respective incumbents, for at least half a century.

Your memorialist submits that by the reduction, both in numbers and emoluments, of the offices abolished by the said Government Order of the 10th October last, the prospects of your memorialist are seriously prejudiced and diminished, and that too in a manner never contemplated, not only at the time at which your memorialist entered into the service of the said Honorable East India Company, but also at the time of the transfer of the Government of India from the said Honorable Company to Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Your memorialist does not for a moment seek to contend that Her Majesty's Government has not the right to make such alterations or reductions in the Medical Establishment of Her Majesty in Bengal or in any other Establishment or Presidency as may be thought expedient, but your memorialist feels confident that if it can be shewn that such alteration or reduction has been prejudicial to the interests or prospects of any officer on the Establishment in respect of which such alteration or reduction is made, some compensation for the injury or damage thereby done or caused to such interests or prospects will be afforded such officer, and your memorialist further submits that the reduction effected by the said Order of the 10th October last, does injure and damage the interests and prospects of your memorialist, inasmuch as it abolishes at least four appointments, *i. e.*, 1 Principal Inspector General, 1 Inspector General, 2 (if not 3) Deputy Inspectors General, thus materially diminishing, in point of number and emolument, the highest offices now within the possible reach of your memorialist.

Your memorialist feels that it would be out of place in him to discuss in the present memorial the expediency or otherwise of the reduction of appointments in the administrative staff of the Bengal Medical Establishment ordered in the said Government Order of the 10th October last, but your memorialist would beg most respectfully to point out that had the medical charge of the troops representing those which were formerly the European troops in the service of the late Honorable East India Company, and of the hospitals for the reception of such troops been left in the hands of officers on Her Majesty's Medical Establishment in Bengal, as representing the Medical Establishment of the late Honorable East India Company, such a reduction as that now ordered and carried out would not only have been inexpedient but absolutely impracticable.

In conclusion, your memorialist would beg most respectfully to point out that it is not the reduction of the emoluments of the highest offices in the Service by which he fells principally, or in fact at all, aggrieved, but he does feel that the abolition of the rank of Principal Inspector General and the substitution in its place of an office which cannot but be looked upon as one of lower grade and lower rank, must deprive your memorialist, for which your memorialist has the honour to belong of the prestige which was always felt to attach to such Service while it had an acknowledged head; while the general reduction of the administrative ranks deprives your memorialist of objects of ambition to rise to the wished for attainment which ever served as a keen incentive to the discharge of his professional duties.

Your memorialist therefore respectfully prays that his case may be taken into consideration, and that such relief may be granted him as may appear expedient under the circumstances set forth.

And your memorialist shall every pray, &c.—*Friend of India.*

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

Sums under £50 only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Bills of sales and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rate of exchange may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.			
3 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	... ...	at 1s. 11½d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 40,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 13th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarte, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarte, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pinte, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JUST landed TENNANT'S BEER in splendid condition, Capsuled Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867. J. A. BROWN & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	p doz. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	"	12 0 qts
	Château Beltasse	"	20 "
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—quality superieure	"	29 "
	Roederer Carte Blanche	"	38 "
	Vieux Pale	"	18 "
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	"	25 "
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	"	35 "

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—			
	St. Estephe at	Rs.	12 per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	"	15 "
Do.	Do. Pauillac	"	18 "
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	"	25 "
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		"	18 "
Champagne, Lelegard		"	25 "

JULES SIEGFRID & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphiustone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present in hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs.	42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	"	33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	"	23
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	"	28

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD, expected to arrive very shortly. Orders registered by the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)
Bombay, 1st April, 1867.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Newly arrived, and in excellent condition. Quarts Rs. 4-8 per dozen, Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. Terms—Cash. Apply to the Godown Keeper of the undersigned.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1867. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

MESSRS. LEOURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.